
CHALLENGES OF IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF PTSD IN KOSOVO THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER THE WAR

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I. Introduction

It is known that PTSD has a chronic flow is mainstream, especially in cases when related factors includes trauma of the situation. Such case is noticed in Kosovo 13 years after the war.

II. Objective

PTSD level research, characteristics and examination of its relation with some socio-demographic characteristics and type of experienced trauma.

III. Aims

The recognition with the presence of PTSD clinical and sub-clinical cases in mental health services in Kosovo, 13 years after war.

IV. Methods

It is a retrospective study, in which cases were analyzed with PTSD in mental health services in Kosovo (UCCK, Regional Departments of Psychiatry, Mental Health Unit Center) in the period from January to September, 2013. Data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2007.

V. Results

Were found 277 cases with PTSD. All cases are soldiers (128 cases) or family who has suffered losses in the war (missing, killed, etc.). Dominates cases from the regions with more intensive fighting, men age 40-50, soldiers and relatives of missing persons. In expressed symptomatology more often is found: change of mood, performance decline, traumatic memories, insisting for retirement, somatic problems / vegetative.

VI. Conclusions

Despite that many years passed from the war, despite the efforts for social consolidation, the organizing and enhance the quality of psychiatric services, family support that is traditionally present in Kosovo, there is still a considering number of people with PTSD and this is a challenge for the society, because they require a greater sensitivity in the identification, treatment and rehabilitation.